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Henry S. Jefferies

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST OF

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, NARCISSUS, PEONIES and CRIMSON GIANT RHUBARB

Beautiful ■ Winter ■ Flowers

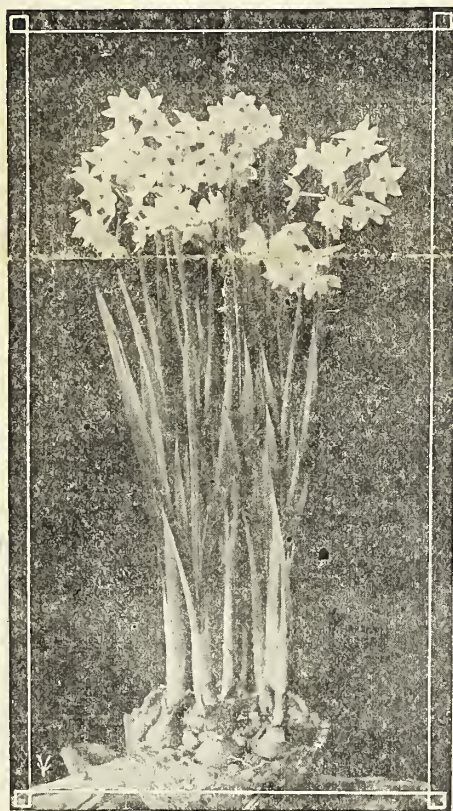
NARCISSUS, HYACINTHS and TULIPS can be planted in pots in the house from October to March. By planting a few bulbs every two or three weeks you can have beautiful flowers in your home all winter and spring. Try it! They are easily grown.

To grow them out of doors the bulbs may be planted any time before the ground freezes. In this locality November is the best time.

When ordering this season we were very careful to select only the very best varieties, regardless of cost and you can rely on every kind described here as possessing superior merits. We have about \$900.00 worth of Narcissus Hyacinths, Tulips and Peonies in stock to select from.

With the exception of Paper White and Golden West Narcissus, all the bulbs here described are hardy and will live year after year outdoors. We request you to read this list over carefully and select the kinds you wish.

Paper White Narcissus



PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS

The Paper White can be grown in water the same as the Chinese Lilly, or in earth, the same as the Tulip or Hyacinth. It is easily grown and florists prefer it to the Chinese Lilly. The large white flowers are freely produced and are deliciously fragrant. The blooms usually appear in from five to eight weeks after the bulbs are planted. By planting a few bulbs every three or four weeks you can have beautiful flowers in your home all winter and spring. They can be grown in any moderately warm room that has a south or east window. Paper Whites are not hardy outdoors and are sold mostly for growing in homes and greenhouses. Large, well-developed bulbs are 5c each or 6 for 25c.

Golden West Narcissus

A Most Showy and Beautiful Flower.

The color is a rich golden yellow, the eye being of still deeper yellow, almost an orange red. They are grown in the same manner as Paper White Narcissus. A bunch of these flowers brings a ray of golden sunshine into the darkest days of winter. Grown with Paper White the contrast in colors enhances the beauty of both. A few bulbs started at intervals will give a succession of flowers throughout the winter months. Like Paper White, Golden West is very fragrant. Bulbs, 1 for 10c; 3 for 25c; 10 for 75c.

Narcissus, Emperor

A magnificent flower; large golden yellow trumpet with broad primrose yellow collar. Hardy and blooms early when planted outdoors. Also splendid for winter blooming in residence or greenhouse. Should be potted in rich garden soil. Bulbs, 1 for 8c; 2 for 15c; 4 for 25c.

Narcissus, Empress

Rich yellow trumpet with snow white collar. Fine for cut flowers. Hardy outdoors and can be grown inside the same as Emperor. Bulbs, 1 for 8c; 2 for 15c; 4 for 25c.

Poet's Narcissus, Ornatus

Pure white collar with broad yellow cup, margined with scarlet. Very showy and fragrant. Hardy for outdoor growing and blooms early. Can be grown same as Emperor. Bulbs, 1 for 4c; 3 for 10c; 10 for 30c.



GOLDEN GLOW

Golden Glow

A Most Beautiful Flower

Golden Glow is very hardy, the plants becoming more sturdy each year. It begins blooming in July or August and for weeks is a mass of lemon yellow flowers as large and pretty as a cactus dahlia. As an ornamental plant or for cut flowers it is very valuable. On account of its hardiness and free blooming habit it should be grown by every property owner. One plant 12 cents, three for twenty-five cents, ten for fifty cents.

Tulips



The Tulips are the most popular of all early spring flowers. For beauty of form and brilliancy of color, they have no equal. The most striking effect can be produced by massing contrasting colors.

The cultural directions given for Hyacinths will apply equally well to Tulips, excepting that the bulbs should not be planted quite so deep. Four inches to the bottom of the bulbs is deep enough, and 5 or 6 inches between the bulbs is sufficient. A little sand around each bulb is desirable for pot culture. Two parts of loam with one of light manure and a little sand is most suitable. In a 5-inch pot three to five bulbs may be used. The pot should be covered in the same manner as recommended for hyacinths.

Early Single Tulips

Of the many different varieties the Early Single Tulip seems to be the favorite. The following kinds are especially valuable:

Kaizerkroon. Bright red with distinct wide golden border. Extra large and one of the finest in every respect.

Rose Gris-de-Lin. Delicate rose flushed white. Extra fine.

Artus. Deep scarlet. Fine variety.

La Reine. Pure white, sometimes tinted rose. Fine for outdoors or pot culture.

Belle Alliance. Brilliant scarlet. Fine for outdoors or pot culture.

Chrysolora. Golden yellow. The best yellow Tulip.

Vermillion Brilliant. Dazzling vermillion.

Scarlet. Fine for pots or bedding. Bulbs of any of the above Tulips, 1 for 5c; 6 for 25c; 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$3.50.

Single Mixed Tulips

This mixture consists of the best varieties all mixed together. All shades of color are included. Good bulbs. 1 for 4c; 12 for 40c; 50 for \$1.50.

Early Double Tulips

The Double Tulip is a favorite with every one who has tried the best varieties, such as we list here. They often rival the Rose in brilliancy of color and shape, and are occasionally as large as a peony. We are listing only the most valuable varieties.

Murillo. Superb light pink. Flowers very large and fine.

Couronne d'Or. (Crown of gold.) Beautiful rich golden yellow. The best yellow.

La Grandesse. Blush white. A chaste, beautiful color.

Tournesol. Red and yellow. Very showy. Bulbs, 1 for 5c; 6 for 25c; 25 for \$1.00.

Darwin Tulips

The Darwin is a new race of Tulips that is fast becoming popular. It is the giant of the Tulip family—the stems often being 24 to 30 inches long and the flowers as large as a coffee cup. In color the blooms are marvels of beauty. There are many colors and shades but we list only seven of the choicest:

Baronne de la Tonnaye. Bright purpleish rose, toning off to a soft pink. Stems tall and stiff, flower large and lasting. As it blooms about Decoration this makes it of unusual value.

Clara Butt. Delicate salmon pink. A flower of remarkable beauty.

Francombe Sanders. Rich, brilliant scarlet. Large flower of fine form; which lasts well after being cut.

Prîde of Haarlem. Deep rose. An enormous flower of fine form and sweetly fragrant. One of the finest. No list is complete without this.

White Queen (La Candeur.) White, slightly flushed light pink. A stunning beauty.

Sultan. Rich Mahogany black. A novelty in color.

Painted Lady. Creamy white. Bulbs, 1 for 5c; 6 for 25c; 25 for \$1.00.

Single Hyacinths

The Hyacinth is so well and so favorably known that it is unnecessary to give any detailed description of its broad upright spike or truss usually thickly set with bell-shaped flowers of beautiful wax-like texture. It succeeds well in the house and garden, adorning both with the varied colors and delicious fragrance of its showy flowers. Its culture is very simple and if attention is paid to the following directions, failure is almost impossible.

Pot Culture in the House—

Plant from September to December in rich, light, sandy soil in four or five inch pots, flats, or six-inch to eight-inch pans. Place the bulb so that its top will be just below the surface, care being taken not to pack the soil as bulbs will be less likely to push out when root growth commences if the soil is fine and loose. Water thoroughly and set in a cool, dark place for several weeks to allow of sufficient root growth, this being one of the essentials if spikes of generous size and long strong stems are desired. They should be watered occasionally if soil appears to be drying out. A succession of bloom may be had by bringing the pots into the light at different times. During their growth they should be kept near the light at a temperature of 50 to 70 degrees and watered frequently.

Outdoor Culture in Beds or



Borders—Bulbs may be planted any time from October until the ground is frozen solid. They succeed in any good garden soil, and while it is more desirable to have a light sandy loam, this is not as assential as having the soil, no matter what its quality, in a well spaded and prepared condition and to furnish the proper drainage conditions if planted in a situation where water has a tendency to stand at any time. Plant six to ten inches apart, covering four to five inches if soil is light, but not more than two inches if soil is heavy.

Pack a little sand or light soil under and around the bulbs if soil is hard or very heavy. Before severe weather comes on it is necessary to cover the beds with straw, leaves or manure to prevent freezing, the depth of covering varying according to climate, but for ordinary conditions about six inches will be sufficient. This covering should be removed gradually as soon in spring or severe freezing ceases and growth commences.

Below are descriptions of eight of the very best Single Hyacinths:

Gertrude. Deep rose. A splendid and popular variety, both for growing out side or in the house.

Gigantea. One of the best blush pink varieties.

Rio de Belges. Brilliant crimson scarlet. The best red Hyacinth and a grand bedder.

L'Innocence. The most popular pure white. Always produces fine flowers. Splendid for growing in the house.

Grand Maitre. The most popular of the deep porcelain blues. Large showy flower.

King of the Yellows. The best yellow.

King of the Blues. Dark blue. Fine flower.

Queen of the Blues. Clear silver azure blue. Very attractive.

These bulbs are very large and far superior to most Hyacinth bulbs sold. Prices are 1 for 12c; 5 for 55c; 10 for \$1.00.

SMALLER HYACINTH BULBS

These bulbs are not as large as the above but will produce nice large flowers. Prices 1 for 8c; 2 for 15c; 8 for 55c.

Beautify Your Homes By Planting Flowers!

Peonies

October and November is the best time to transplant Peony roots. The Peony is as hardy as an oak. It will live and thrive for years, the plants getting larger each year and blooming more freely. They can be planted on the lawn, in the garden, among trees, shrubbery or almost any place where there is a few feet of space. Every owner of a home should have a few Peonies growing. Below is a description of the varieties we have for sale:

Queen Victoria. The most valuable pure white we have ever grown. Not quite as large flowers as Festiva Maxima but a much more reliable bloomer. Everything considered, we regard this as the most valuable all-round white Peony. Good, strong plants. 1 for 30c; 2 for 50c; 5 for \$1.00.

Edulis Superba. Beautiful deep pink, almost red. The large, handsome blooms are very fragrant. This is the freest blooming and most valuable Peony we have ever grown. Queen Victoria and Edulis Superba are usually in bloom on Decoration Day which adds greatly to their value. One plant, 30c; 2 for 50c; 5 for \$1.00.

Mixed Varieties. This lot consists of white, deep red and pink varieties, all grown together. They are all good ones. Good strong plants with from three to four eyes. 1 plant, 25c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.00.

Peony Culture

Peonies will grow anywhere—reasonably speaking. They thrive in partial shade, but best results are obtained when they are planted in deep, rich soil about two inches below the surface and have a sunny location. Plenty of water during the growing season is an added stimulus, and if liquid manure is applied at intervals of ten days, the grower will be amply repaid for his trouble in the increased size and coloring of the flowers. When placing manure around the plants, care should be taken not to put any on the stems as this will sometimes cause the plants to cease blooming.

Crimson Giant Rhubarb



Rhubarb, when properly prepared, is very healthful and almost equal to strawberries, raspberries or cherries for pies, sauce, jam, jelly or preserves. When cooked two-thirds Rhubarb and one-third berries, plums, cherries, apples, peaches, apricots or almost any other kind of fruit, the dish is more palatable than if made of any one of these fruits. When you consider that raspberries, strawberries, cherries and currants cost from 20c to 35c a box and that a box weighs less than one pound, you will see there is a great saving in growing and using Rhubarb.

Rhubarb is easily grown on any rich, porous, well drained soil. If your land is gumbo, hardpan or flat, you should throw up a ridge six inches high and two feet wide and put your plants in the middle of the ridge, so water will not stand on the plants after a heavy rain. Too much water and extreme heat are the only serious enemies to Rhubarb that we have encountered.

HOW TO GROW FINE RHUBARB

Select a warm, sunny location. If protected on the north by a fence, so much the better, as your Rhubarb will come on earlier in the spring. Spread a heavy coat of well rotted stable manure over the ground and spade it under as deep as possible—a foot deep

or more. Thoroughly pulverize and level the ridge on which the plants are to be set. Dig a hole twelve inches in diameter and from twelve to fifteen inches deep. Set a plant in this hole with the crown upward and press the dirt all around the roots FIRMLY. If you leave the dirt loose around the plant the air will get to the roots and the plant will never do as well as it should. Remember, the crown or top of the plant should be six inches deep—that is, when the soil is leveled the top of the plant should be six inches beneath the surface. Most persons do not set their plants deep enough and when the weather gets extremely hot and dry many of the plants die.

Cultivate often and keep the surface two inches in depth as mellow as an onion bed.

How many plants to set out.

Twenty-five plants is about the right number for a family garden. The plants can be set two feet apart, so twenty-five plants occupy only a space of fifty feet long. Some set only twelve plants but are likely to pull the stalks off so often that a part or all the plants will die. This is not economy. For years all kinds of fruit has been scarce and high and it looks as though this condition will continue.

As twenty-five of our best plants

cost only \$3.00 and take only a fifty-foot row in the garden, it will surely pay every family that cares for fruit, to put out twenty-five plants. You can get enough fruit off the plants the first year to more than pay for the plants and all your labor.

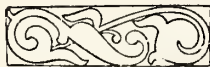
FOR RENTERS.

Are you a renter? Do you expect to stay where you are for another year? If so, it will pay you to put out some Rhubarb plants. You will get more than enough fruit the first year to pay all expenses. If you move next fall or winter you can dig the plants up and take them with you.

CRIMSON GIANT RHUBARB

Crimson Giant Rhubarb, the variety we are growing and selling, is the best Rhubarb we have found, and we have tried about all kinds. The immense crimson stalks sometimes weigh a pound and are from 24 to 30 inches in length. We often have individual plants off of which more than ten pounds of fruit could be pulled at one time. When properly cooked the fruit has a delicious, spicy flavor. Most of our customers consider it equal to berries—some say it is better.

Large, strong plants, with three or four eyes, 1 for 15c; 12 for \$1.50; 25 for \$3.00.



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